

A systematic study of the genus *Ripeacma* from China, with descriptions of four new species (Lepidoptera: Oecophoridae)

WANG Shu-Xia, LI Hou-Hun

(Department of Biology, Nankai University, Tianjin 300071, China)

Abstract: This paper treats 11 Chinese species of the genus *Ripeacma*. Among them, four species, viz. *R. trigonia* Wang et Li, sp. nov., *R. bicurvis* Wang et Li, sp. nov., *R. verruculosa* Wang et Li, sp. nov. and *R. latizona* Wang et Li, sp. nov. are described as new to science. The genital structures of the new species are illustrated and a key to the known Chinese species is given.

Key words: Lepidoptera; Oecophoridae; *Ripeacma*; systematics; new species; China

The genus *Ripeacma* was established by Moriuti, Saito and Lewvanich in 1985, with *Ripeacma nangae* Moriuti, Saito et Lewvanich as the type species. Of the fourteen known species in the world, one was described from Sri Lanka (Meyrick, 1910), eight were reported from Thailand (Moriuti et al., 1985, 1987, 1989) and five were found from China (Wang and Zheng, 1995, 1996; Wang and Li, 1999; Wang, 2001). This paper reviews the Chinese species of the genus. A total of eleven species are treated, four of which are described as new to science. A key to the known Chinese species is provided.

The following abbreviations are used to indicate the location of type specimens: BMNH, Department of Entomology, The Natural History Museum, London, UK; DBNU, Department of Biology, Nankai University, Tianjin, China; UOP, Entomological Laboratory, University of Osaka Prefecture, Sakai, Japan.

Ripeacma Moriuti, Saito et Lewvanich, 1985

Ripeacma Moriuti, Saito et Lewvanich, 1985: 32.

Type species: *Ripeacma nangae* Moriuti, Saito et Lewvanich, 1985 [Thailand].

This genus is characterized by the two-segmented labial palpus and the developed transtilla in the male. It

differs from the allied genus *Periacma* by the absence of the dorso-proximal process on valva in the male genitalia, and from *Irepacma* by the presence of apophyses anteriores in the female genitalia.

Key to the Chinese species of the genus *Ripeacma*

1. Forewing black 2
Forewing light yellow 6
2. Forewing without any fascia, costal margin with a triangular spot at about 3/4 3
Forewing with a broad fascia extending from 2/3 of the costal margin to before tornus, costal margin without triangular spot
..... *R. latizona* Wang et Li, sp. nov.
3. Male genitalia with uncus elongate 4
Male genitalia with uncus somewhat dilated 5
4. Uncus without lateral lobes, gnathos semicircular and with minute spines *R. yamadai* Moriuti, Saito et Lewvanich
Uncus with a pair of rounded lateral lobes, gnathos circular-banded *R. fopingensis* Wang et Zheng
5. Valva distally inflated, gnathos circular-banded
..... *R. qinlingensis* Wang et Zheng
Valva narrow, gnathos with an elongate narrow ventral plate ...
..... *R. conophanta* (Meyrick)
6. Uncus with a small cut in middle of caudal margin 7
Uncus without cut at middle of caudal margin 8

7. Ventral plate of gnathos very narrow and granular, anterior margin slightly concaved at middle
 *R. trigonia* Wang *et* Li, sp. nov.
 Ventral plate of gnathos deeply concaved inward at middle of anterior margin, forming two subtriangular lobes
 *R. scissignatha* Wang *et* Li
8. Sacculus triangular in shape 9
 Sacculus corniform or somewhat rectangular in shape 10
9. Gnathos with ventral plate straight, longer than lateral arms; aedeagus with two pointed distal processes
 *R. angusta* Wang *et* Zheng
 Gnathos with ventral plate axe-shaped, shorter than lateral arms; aedeagus with one of the two distal processes rounded at apex
 *R. bicruris* Wang *et* Li, sp. nov.
10. Sacculus long corniform, valva with dorsal and ventral margins nearly parallel, aedeagus with one spine-formed distal process
 *R. acuminipera* Wang *et* Li
 Sacculus somewhat rectangular, with a heavily sclerotized ventral process; valva with a large sclerotized process at base, cuculus obviously expanded; aedeagus with two distal processes
 *R. verruculosa* Wang *et* Li, sp. nov.

Ripeacma angusta Wang *et* Zheng, 1996

Ripeacma angusta Wang *et* Zheng, 1996: 31. Holotype: ♂, Foping, Shaanxi Province, Coll. DBNU.

Diagnosis: Wing expanse 11.5 mm. This species is allied to *Ripeacma ruae* Moriuti, Saito *et* Lewvanich, but can be distinguished from the latter by male genitalia: valva with apex dilated, sacculus subtriangularly shaped, aedeagus bicuspidate distally and with a lateral process.

Male genitalia: See Wang and Zheng (1996, fig. 1).

Materials examined: Holotype: ♂, Foping (33.5° N, 107.9° E), Shaanxi Province, alt. 1 070 m, July 22, 1985, leg. LI Hou-Hun, gen. slide no. W95006.

Distribution: Shaanxi (Foping).

Ripeacma qinlingensis Wang *et* Zheng, 1995

Ripeacma qinlingensis Wang *et* Zheng, 1995: 135. Holotype: ♂, Zhouzhi, Shaanxi Province, Coll. DBNU.

Diagnosis: Wing expanse 12.0 – 14.0 mm. This species is superficially similar to *Ripeacma yamadai* Moriuti, Saito *et* Lewvanich, but can be easily separated from the latter by genital structures: uncus somewhat elliptical, gnathos circular-banded in male genitalia; corpus

bursae without signum in female genitalia.

Male and female genitalia: See Wang and Zheng (1995, figs. 1A, 1B, 1C).

Materials examined: Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♂, Zhouzhi (34.1° N, 108.2° E), Shaanxi Province, alt. 1 350 m, July 17, 1987, leg. LI Hou-Hun, gen. slide no. L94040 and L94039. Paratypes: 1 ♂, Ningshan (33.3° N, 108.3° E), Shaanxi Province, alt. 880 m, Jun. 17, 1987, leg. LI Hou-Hun; 1 ♂, Ningshan, Shaanxi Province, alt. 2 100 m, July 9, 1990, leg. LI Jin-Fu; 1 ♂, Zhouzhi, Shaanxi Province, alt. 1 000 m, July 13, 1987, leg. LI Hou-Hun; 2 ♂♂, Zhouzhi, Shaanxi Province, alt. 1 350 m, July 15, 1987, leg. LI Hou-Hun. Other Materials: 1 ♂, Neixiang (33.0° N, 111.8° E), Henan Province, alt. 1 350 m, July 14, 1998, leg. LI Hou-Hun; 6 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, Chishui (25.6° N, 117.2° E), Guizhou Province, alt. 390 m, May 27 – 30, 2000, leg. DU Yan-Li.

Distribution: Shaanxi (Zhouzhi, Ningshan), Henan (Neixiang), Guizhou (Chishui).

Ripeacma fopingensis Wang *et* Zheng, 1995

Ripeacma fopingensis Wang *et* Zheng, 1995: 136. Holotype: ♂, Foping, Shaanxi Province, Coll. DBNU.

Diagnosis: Wing expanse 11.0 – 14.0 mm. This species is closely allied to *Ripeacma yaiensis* Moriuti, Saito *et* Lewvanich, but differs from the latter in the following points: uncus with a rounded process at each side, aedeagus with two distal processes in male genitalia; signum differently shaped from that of the latter species in female genitalia.

Male and female genitalia: See Wang and Zheng (1995, figs. 2A, 2B, 2C).

Materials examined: Holotype: ♂, allotype: ♀, Foping (33.5° N, 107.9° E), Shaanxi Province, alt. 1 070 m, July 20 – 22, 1985, leg. LI Hou-Hun, gen. slide no. L940943 and L94042. Paratypes: 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, Foping, Shaanxi Province, alt. 1 070 m, July 20 – 24, 1985, leg. LI Hou-Hun. Other Material: 1 ♂, Neixiang (33.0° N, 111.8° E), Henan Province, alt. 650 m, July 12, 1998, leg. LI Hou-Hun.

Distribution: Shaanxi (Foping), Henan (Neixiang).

***Ripeacma acuminiptera* Wang et Li, 1999**

Ripeacma acuminiptera Wang et Li, 1999: 58. Holotype: ♂, Neixiang, Henan Province, Coll. DBNU.

Diagnosis: Wing expanse 9.0 – 10.0 mm. This new species resembles *Ripeacma ruae* Moriuti, Saito et Lewvanich, but can be distinguished from the latter by the following characters: lateral arms of gnathos dilated basally, sacculus basally expanded and distally pointed in male genitalia; signum somewhat rhomboid, medially with a longitudinal carina in female genitalia.

Male and female genitalia: See Wang and Li (1999, figs. 1 – 3).

Materials examined: Holotype: ♂, Neixiang (33.0° N, 111.8° E), Henan Province, alt. 650 m, July 10, 1998, leg. LI Hou-Hun, gen. slide no. W98271. Paratypes: 1 ♂, Xixia (33.3° N, 111.4° E), Henan Province, alt. 890 m, July 16, 1998, leg. LI Hou-Hun; 2 ♀ ♀, Mt Jigongshan, Xinyang (32.1° N, 114.1° E), Henan Province, alt. 700 m, July 10 – 11, 1997, leg. LI Hou-Hun. Other Materials: 1 ♂, Neixiang (33.0° N, 111.8° E), Henan Province, alt. 650 m, July 12, 1998, leg. LI Hou-Hun; 3 ♂ ♂, 3 ♀ ♀, Hefeng (29.8° N, 110.0° E), Hubei Province, alt. 1 260 m, July 17 – 18, 1999, leg. LI Hou-Hun; 1 ♂, Chishui (25.6° N, 117.2° E), Guizhou Province, alt. 240 m, Sep. 21, 2000, leg. YU Hai-Li.

Distribution: Henan (Neixiang, Xixia, Xinyang), Hubei (Hefeng), Guizhou (Chishui).

***Ripeacma yamadai* Moriuti, Saito et Lewvanich, 1985**

Ripeacma yamadai Moriuti, Saito et Lewvanich, 1985: 35; *id.*, 1987: 108; *id.*, 1989: 137; Li, Wang et Yan, 1996: 206. Holotype: ♂, Nakhon Nayok, Khao Yai, Thailand, Coll. UOP.

Ripeacma phaulkonae Moriuti, Saito et Lewvanich, 1987: 107; *id.*, 1989: 136.

Diagnosis: Wing expanse 13.0 – 16.0 mm. This species is related to *Ripeacma nangae* Moriuti, Saito et Lewvanich, but can be separated from the latter by genital structures: valva nearly parallel-sided and aedeagus apically with three processes in male genitalia; signum irreg-

ularly rhomboid in female genitalia.

Male genitalia: See Moriuti, Saito and Lewvanich (1985, fig. 59; 1989, fig. 62); Li, Wang and Yan (1996, fig. 2).

Female genitalia: See Moriuti, Saito and Lewvanich (1987, fig. 15; 1989, fig. 88); Li, Wang and Yan (1996, fig. 3).

Materials examined: 2 ♂ ♂, 3 ♀ ♀, Simao (22.7° N, 100.9° E), Yunnan Province, alt. 1 325 m, Apr. 24, 1995, leg. YAN Guang-Yun; 1 ♀, Longchuan (24.3° N, 97.9° E), Yunnan Province, alt. 1 000 m, May 3, 1982.

Distribution: Yunnan (Longchuan, Simao); Thailand.

***Ripeacma conophanta* (Meyrick, 1910)**

Periactma conophanta Meyrick, 1910: 161; Meyrick, 1931: 72; Clarke, 1963: 353. Lectotype: ♂, Madulsima, Ceylon, Coll. BMNH.

Ripeacma conophanta: Moriuti, Saito et Lewvanich, 1985: 33. Male genitalia: See Clarke (1963, fig. 352).

Distribution: Sichuan (guanxian); Srilanka, India.

Remarks: Lectotype (♂) was designated by Clarke (1963: 353). Not examined in the present study.

***Ripeacma scissignatha* Wang et Li, 2001**

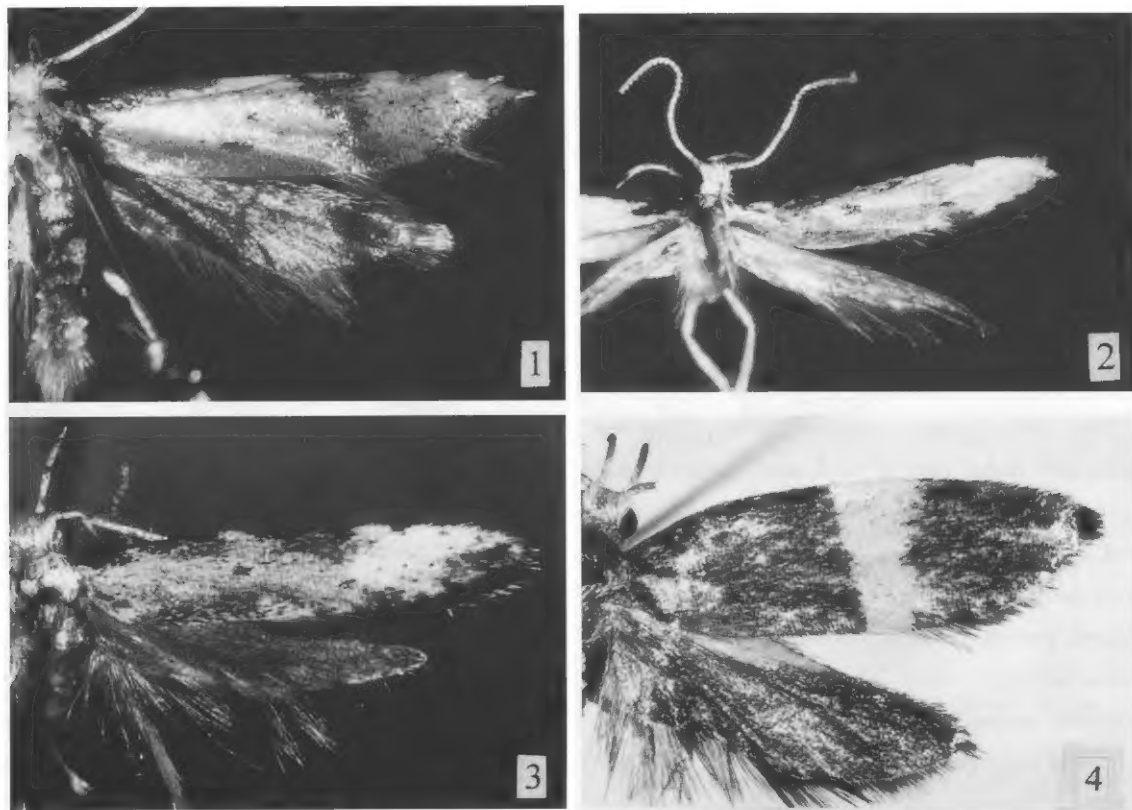
Ripeacma scissignatha Wang et Li, 2001: 419. Holotype: ♂, Maolan, Guizhou Province, Coll. DBNU.

Diagnosis: Wing expanse 11.0 mm. This species is closely related to *Ripeacma acuminiptera* Wang et Li in appearance, but differs from the latter and all the other known species of the genus in the structure of the male genitalia: gnathos with ventral plate deeply concaved inward at middle of anterior margin, forming two large subtriangular processes; sacculus distally pointed; aedeagus with distal 1/4 divided into two branches.

Male genitalia: See Wang and Li (2001, fig. 50).

Materials examined: Holotype ♂, Maolan (25.3° N, 108.0° E), Guizhou Province, May 23, 1998, leg. LIAO Qi-Rong.

Distribution: Guizhou (Maolan).

Figs. 1–4 Adults of *Ripeacma* spp. 斑织蛾成虫

1. *Ripeacma trigonia* Wang et Li, sp. nov. (角斑织蛾, 新种); 2. *Ripeacma bicurris* Wang et Li, sp. nov. (叉斑织蛾, 新种);
3. *Ripeacma verruculosa* Wang et Li, sp. nov. (疣斑织蛾, 新种); 4. *Ripeacma latizona* Wang et Li, sp. nov. (带斑织蛾, 新种)

Ripeacma trigonia Wang et Li, sp. nov. (Figs. 1, 5)

Diagnosis: The new species can be separated from all the other known species of the genus by the following distinct characters: forewing with a brown fascia from 2/3 of costal margin extending obliquely to tornus; uncus with a small triangular cut at middle of caudal margin and sacculus being large subtriangular in male genitalia.

Description: Male. Wing expanse 14.5–15.0 mm. Head pale yellow, somewhat whitish. Labial palpus white, with dense brown scales on outside, pointed at distal end. Antenna with scape brown on dorsal surface, grayish white on ventral surface; flagellum alternately grayish white and light brown. Thorax and tegula pale yellow, tegula with a brown spot at base. Forewing narrow, apex pointed; ground coloration pale yellow, diffused with brown scales; costal margin with basal 1/4 brown, forming an elongate blotch; a brown fascia from 2/3 of costal margin extending obliquely to tornus, wider in costal portion; a small brown costal spot at outside of the

fascia; apical angle and termen brown, joined with the brown fascia at tornus; cilia deep gray. Hindwing and cilia gray. Legs grayish white, tibiae and tarsi with large brown spots.

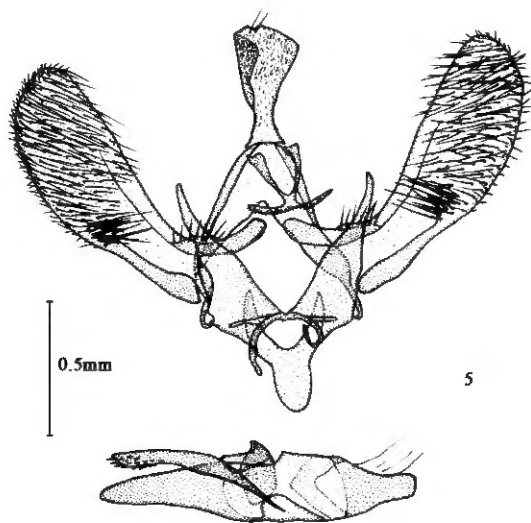


Fig. 5 Male genitalia of *Ripeacma trigonia* Wang et Li, sp. nov. 角斑织蛾, 新种雄性外生殖器
(scale: 0.5 mm)

Male genitalia (Fig.5): Uncus very large, with minute spines; basal 1/3 narrow, contracted at about 1/3, then gradually widening toward apex; caudal margin bluntly rounded, with a small triangular cut at middle. Gnathos with lateral arm basally wider, a little shorter than ventral plate; ventral plate narrow and surface granular, both ends roundly pointed; ventral margin spiny, slightly concave in middle. Valva narrow in basal 1/3, distal 2/3 somewhat broadened, with large setae at basal 1/3, densely setose in distal 2/3. Transtilla distally inflated. Costa with a narrow sclerotized edge. Tegumen developed, with distal part of each side suddenly thinned, pointed apically. Sacculus large subtriangular, sclerotized, distal portion narrowed and gradually pointed. Saccus short, anteriorly rounded. Aedeagus with basal and distal portion thinned, medial portion stout; a large process arising at about 2/5 of length, distally with small tooth-like spines, dentate on one side, apex nearly reaching end of aedeagus.

Female: Unknown.

Types: Holotype: ♂, Mt. Emeishan (29.5° N, 103.3° E), Sichuan Province, alt. 1 800 – 1 900 m, June 19, 1979, gen. slide no. W98373. Paratype: 1 ♂, same data as holotype.

Distribution: Sichuan (Emeishan).

Etymology: The specific name was derived from the Latin word *trigonius* (= trigonal), corresponding to the shape of uncus.

***Ripeacma bicurvis* Wang et Li, sp. nov.** (Figs. 2, 6)

Diagnosis: This new species is similar to *Ripeacma ruae* Moriuti, Saito et Lewvanich, but can be differentiated from the latter by forewing with distinct spot at middle of cell and at 3/5 length of fold respectively; ventral margin of sacculus without tooth, saccus thin and roundly pointed, aedeagus with distal 1/3 divided into two branches in male genitalia.

Description: Male. Wing expanse 11.5 mm. Head white. Labial palpus white, mixed with brown scales, pointed distally. Antenna with scape light brown on dorsal surface, pale on ventral surface; flagellum pale yellow ringed with light brown. Thorax and tegula pale yellow, somewhat whitish, tegula with a brown spot at base. Forewing narrow, termen oblique; ground coloration pale

yellow, with scattered yellowish brown scales and fuscous spots; brown scales along costal margin denser, forming a blotch at base and three small spots from 2/5 to near apex; tomus with a large diffused blotch; spot at middle of cell and at 3/5 of fold respectively, the former larger; cilia deep gray. Hindwing and cilia grayish white. Legs light yellow, somewhat whitish; tibiae and tarsi with brown spots.

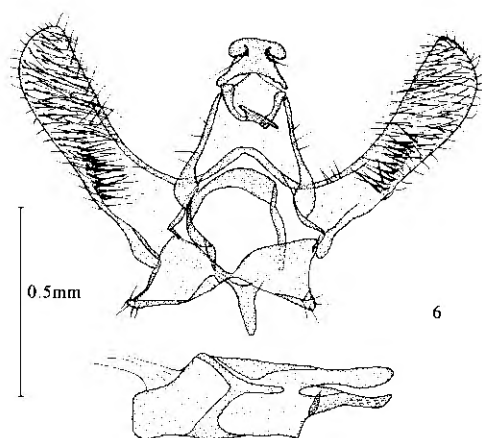


Fig.6 Male genitalia of *Ripeacma bicurvis* Wang et Li, sp. nov. 叉斑织蛾, 新种雄性外生殖器
(scale: 0.5 mm)

Male genitalia (Fig.6): Uncus somewhat trapzoid, with a pair of small sclerotized triangular plates near caudal margin, caudal margin blunt. Gnathos with lateral arm strong and longer than ventral plate; ventral plate axe-shaped, anterior margin straight, both ends pointed. Valva elongate, nearly the same width from base to apex, finely hairy, with large setae from about basal 1/4 to slightly beyond middle near ventral margin; apex blunt rounded. Costa with more or less sclerotized edge. Transtilla band-formed and connected. Sacculus short, triangular, with distal setae. Saccus small and narrow, apex roundly pointed. Juxta developed, somewhat large, "U" shaped. Aedeagus stout, thin in basal 1/5, distal 1/3 divided into two branches of equal length: one branch a little compressed medially, apex rounded; another branch wider at base, with a sclerotized elongate plate near base and small teeth in distal portion, apex pointed.

Female: Unknown.

Types: Holotype: ♂, Wufeng (30.2° N, 110.6° E), Hubei Province, alt. 1 100 m, July 11, 1999, leg. LI Hou-Hun, gen. slide no. W00162. Paratypes: 1 ♂, same data as holotype; 2 ♂♂, Xishui (28.3° N,

106.2° E), Guizhou Province, alt. 500 m, May 31, 2000 and June 3, 2000, leg. DU Yan-Li.

Distribution: Hubei (Wufeng), Guizhou (Xishui).

Etymology: The specific name was derived from the Latin *bicruris* (= branching), corresponding to the shape of the aedeagus of the male genitalia.

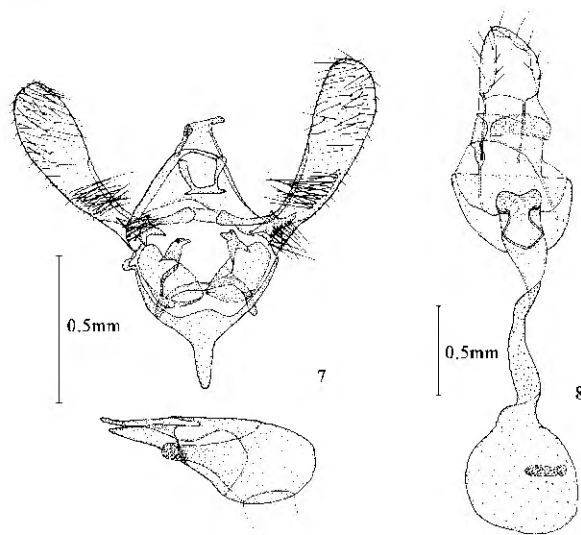
***Ripeacma verruculosa* Wang et Li, sp. nov.** (Figs. 3, 7 – 8)

Diagnosis: This new species is closely related to *Ripeacma acuminipera* Wang et Li, but can be separated from the latter by male and female genital structures: valva with heavily sclerotized plate at base, cuculus expanded and sacculus not corniform in male genitalia; signum elongate and having no sclerotized ringe in female genitalia.

Description: Wing expanse 8.0 – 10.0 mm. Body light yellow. Head sparsely mixed with gray. Labial palpus somewhat whitish; second segment with small brown spot at middle and near distal end respectively, clearer on dorsal surface, apex pointed. Antenna with scape light brown, flagellum pale yellow ringed with light brown dorsally. Thorax and tegula pale yellow, black at base. Forewing with scattered yellowish brown scales; costal margin with five irregularly shaped black spots from base to near apex; cell with two black dots at end and a black dot in the middle of its upper margin; a larger black spot at middle of fold; about five irregular black dots from apex along termen to before tornus, somewhat forming a diffused black band; cilia deep gray. Hindwing and cilia gray. Legs whitish yellow; tibiae and tarsi with brownish black spots, lighter on hind leg.

Male genitalia (Fig.7): Uncus wide at base, contracted near apex, caudal margin protruding outward laterally. Gnathos with lateral arm almost as long as ventral plate; ventral plate anteriorly straight, both ends pointed. Valva narrow, with a large heavily sclerotized plate at base and large setae at basal 2/5 near ventral margin; distal portion expanded, apex rounded. Base of costa more or less sclerotized; distal part of transtilla dilated. Saccus somewhat rectangular in shape, dorsal margin with a heavily sclerotized, irregularly shaped process. Saccus relatively long, roundly pointed in distal end. Aedeagus with basal half bulbously dilated, narrowing toward dis-

talend; medially with a apex-rounded process, distal part divided into two pointed processes, one shorter than the other.



Figs.7–8 *Ripeacma verruculosa* Wang et Li, sp. nov.

疣斑织蛾，新种

7. male genitalia (雄性外生殖器);

8. female genitalia (雌性外生殖器)

(scales: 0.5 mm)

Female genitalia (Fig.8): Papilla analis short and broad, caudal margin rounded. Posterior apophyses only slightly longer than anterior apophyses. Antrum large, corrugated, posterior margin concave at middle. Ductus bursae heavily sclerotized except for basal part membranous, verruculose. Corpus bursae irregularly rounded, verruculose; signum an elongate plate, somewhat rectangular.

Types: Holotype: ♂, Chishui (25.6° N, 117.2° E), Guizhou Province, alt. 390 m, May 27, 2000, leg. DU Yan-Li, gen. slide no. W01093. Paratypes: 8 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, May 21 – 29, 2000, other same data as holotype.

Distribution: Guizhou (Chishui).

Etymology: The specific name was derived from the Latin *verruculosus* (= verruculose), corresponding to the female genitalia.

***Ripeacma latizona* Wang et Li, sp. nov.** (Figs. 4, 9)

Diagnosis: This new species can be easily separated from other congeners by forewing with a broad pale yellow fascia extending from costal 2/3 to before tornus; uncus

extremely large, caudally with a unique process, its basal half somewhat quadrate, distal half in "V" shape.

Description: Male. Wing expanse 18.0 mm. Head lutescent, frons somewhat whitish yellow. Labial palpus with second segment whitish yellow basally, black distally, apex pointed. Antenna with scape grayish yellow, flagellum alternately light brown and black. Thorax, tegula and forewing evenly black. Forewing somewhat broad, coastal margin gently arched, a broad pale yellow fascia from costal 2/3 extending to before tornus. Legs whitish yellow, with grayish brown spots.

Male genitalia (Fig.9): Uncus extremely large, slightly wide at base, medially parallel-sided, widened from middle to about 3/4, caudal margin with a unique process: its basal half somewhat quadrate, distal half in "V" shape. Gnathos formed by three basally joined processes: lateral two processes with rounded apex, middle process irregular, with several fine, sclerotized carinae, apex somewhat pointed; lateral arms long and thin. Valva elongate, slightly dilated distally, setose. Saccus well produced, distal portion widened, with spined rugose subtriangular plate, dorsal margin of the plate dentate. Saccus small and short, anteriorly rounded. Juxta somewhat in broad "V" form, distally thin and pointed. Aedeagus simple, apex with a narrow sclerotized process.

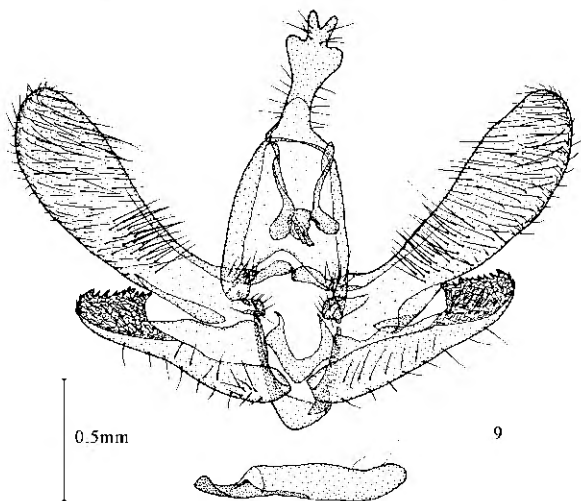


Fig.9 Male genitalia of *Ripeacma latizona* Wang et Li, sp. nov. 带斑织蛾, 新种雄性外生殖器 (scale: 0.5 mm)

Female: Unknown.

Types: Holotype ♂, Xishui (28.3° N, 106.2° E), Guizhou Province, alt. 1 200 m, June 1, 2000, leg. DU

Yan-Li, gen. slide no. W01081. Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, same data as holotype.

Distribution: Guizhou (Xishui).

Etymology: The specific name was derived from the Latin *latizonus* (= broad band), corresponding to the surface of the forewing.

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中国斑织蛾属分类学研究及四新种记述

(鳞翅目: 织蛾科)

王淑霞, 李后魂
(南开大学生物学系, 天津 300071)

摘要: 系统研究报道了中国斑织蛾属 *Ripeacma* 11 个种, 其中有 4 个新种: 角斑织蛾 *Ripeacma trigonia* Wang *et Li*, sp. nov., 叉斑织蛾 *Ripeacma bicruris* Wang *et Li*, sp. nov., 疣斑织蛾 *Ripeacma verruculosa* Wang *et Li*, sp. nov. 和带斑织蛾 *Ripeacma latizona* Wang *et Li*, sp. nov.。提供了该属中国已知种的检索表, 绘制了新种的外生殖器特征图。模式标本保存在南开大学生物学系。

关键词: 鳞翅目; 织蛾科; 斑织蛾属; 分类学; 新种; 中国
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新种简记

角斑织蛾, 新种 *Ripeacma trigonia* Wang *et Li*, sp. nov. (图 1, 5)

雄性翅展 14.5 ~ 15.0 mm。

正模♂, 四川峨眉山 (29. 5° N, 103.3° E), 1 800 ~ 1 900 m, 1979. VI. 19, 玻片号 W98373。副模: 1 ♂, 采集资料同正模。

本新种通过下列特征可与该属所有已知种相区别: 前翅有一条褐色横带从前缘 1/3 处斜向臀角; 雄性外生殖器爪形突末端中部有一个三角形小缺口; 抱器腹大、近三角形。

叉斑织蛾, 新种 *Ripeacma bicruris* Wang *et Li*, sp. nov. (图 2, 6)

雄性翅展 11.5 mm。

正模♂, 湖北五峰 (30.2° N, 110.6° E), 1 100 m, 1999. VII. 11, 李后魂采, 玻片号 W00162。副模: 1 ♂, 采集资料同正模; 2 ♂♂。贵州习水 (28.3° N, 106.2° E), 500 m, 2000. V. 31, 2000. VI. 3, 杜艳丽采。

该新种与 *Ripeacma ruae* Moriuti, Saito *et* Lewvanich 相似, 但前翅中室中部和翅褶 3/5 处分别有一个明显的斑点; 雄性外生殖器抱器腹腹缘无齿突, 囊形突狭窄且末端圆, 阴茎端部 1/3 分为两支。

疣斑织蛾, 新种 *Ripeacma verruculosa* Wang *et Li*, sp. nov. (图 3, 7-8)

翅展 10.0 mm。

正模♂, 贵州赤水 (25.6° N, 117.2° E), 390 m, 2000. V. 27, 杜艳丽采, 玻片号 W01093。副模: 8 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, 2000. V. 21 ~ 29, 其余采集资料同正模。

本新种与尖翅斑织蛾 *Ripeacma acuminiptera* Wang *et Li* 很相近, 可通过以下特征区别: 雄性外生殖器抱器瓣基部有强烈骨化的片, 抱器端扩大, 抱器腹不成角状; 雌性外生殖器囊突长形, 无骨化脊。

带斑织蛾, 新种 *Ripeacma latizona* Wang *et Li*, sp. nov. (图 4, 9)

雄性翅展 18.0 mm。

正模♂, 贵州习水 (28.3° N, 106.2° E), 1 200 m, 2000. VI. 1, 杜艳丽采, 玻片号 W01081。副模: 3 ♂♂, 采集资料同正模。

本新种前翅有一条从前缘 2/3 扩展到臀角的浅黄色宽带, 雄性外生殖器爪形突特别大, 末端有一个独特的“V”形突起, 很容易与其它种相区别。